VOL. LXXXVI.-NO. 341.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919. - Copyright, 1919, by the Bun Printing and Publishing Association.

STRIKE TIES UPB. R. T.; WILL TRY TO RUN TO-DAY; ATTACK BY MOB OF 500 IS CLIMAX OF RIOTING; U.S. TO PROSECUTE PACKERS AS PROFITEERS

WILSON ACTED ALONE FOR U.S. IN DRAFTING TREATY, SAYS LANSING

Part at Paris.

SHANTUNG NOT "BRIBE"

Asserts Japan Would Have Signed Without Chinese Concession.

HIS KNOWLEDGE SCANTY

"I Do Not Know," Most Frequent Answer to Questions of Inquisitors.

Special Desputch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Robert Lan-

development of the whole consideration of these documents.

He frankly revealed to the committee that President Wilson was practically the lone peacemaker and negotiator for the United States in the long drawn out sessions of Paris. He admitted fully and frankly that

To the surprise of the members of the committee it was discovered that much of even the diplomatic work of the treaty making was done not only without Mr. Lansing's cooperation or by his diknowledge.

knowledge" liberally sprinkled the answers of the Cabinet officer, supposed be the President's confidant and high-

Shantung Not Bribe, He Says.

The most amazing revelation by Mr. was not the price for securing Japan's signature to the treaty of peace and her membership in the proposed League of Nations. Mr. Lansing told the committee that had this award not been made to Japan that country still would have signed the peace treaty and that China then would have signed also.

When the Secretary's frank ignorance o ffacts of the greatest importance con- Government. cerning the peace negotiations and cor-Itiated matters became evident the quertions of members of the committee laid the greatest emphasis on this, bringing out almost continually the fact that the President kept even his closest advisers complete ignorance of his moves.

for the war. His direct knowledge of

Accommittee were deeply disappointed by case China failed to cooperate rully in the Mr. Lansing's lack of knowledge. In the absence of power to summon the statement of Baron Makino and Vistatement of Baron Makino and Vista se absence of power to summon the statement of resident and force him to submit to a count Chinda. grilling which would bring out the real facts of the negotiations in Paris it was tope dthat this delegate to the Peace the thousand on one doubts which have

leasing cannot do this, although he is be appear again on Monday for another

A practically complete verbatim re-ort of Mr. Lansing's testimony fol-

Knows Nothing of U. S. Plan,

Senator Lodge (Mass.); The Presilent stated at the meeting at the White of the Foreign Affairs Commitions Committee of the Senate last Peace Conference for a league e Italian plan, an American plan, a rench plan and a British plan—and that nerican plan was not the one uses the purpose of building the league. there have been several requests and a food deal of desire to see that Ameriplan. Do you know whether that

tary Lansing: I do not, Lansing: Not to my knowledge.

edge: Do you know who drafted the Lansing: I do not. I should say

Lodge: Then that draft of that plan Lansing: That I do not know.

Continued on Fifth Page.

Secretary Tells Senate Com- WILSON ADDS TO **UCHIDA REPORT**

Suggests That U. S. Attitude on Shantung Is Not Given in Clear Completeness.

CERTAIN POINTS OMITTED

Expresses Pleasure, However, That Ambassador Has Clarified Situation Greatly.

Washington, Aug. 6.-President Wilson, through the State Department, issued a statement to-night ing, Secretary of State and one of commenting on the statement of Visthe American delegates to the Paris count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Peace Conference, appeared before the Minister, relative to the attitude of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Japan toward Shantung. Viscount to-day to give the Senate first hand Uchida, in his announcement, said information of the developments step that Japan did not intend to claim by step of the peace treaty and the any rights in Shantung affecting the League of Nations covenant in its territorial sovereignty of China and promised that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn immediately that Mr. Lansing was the most sensational an agreement was reached with China The statement of President Wilson

follows: "The Government of the United States has noted with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscoun Uchida with regard to Japan's future policy regarding Shantung. The statement ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had behe had little to do with by far the gun to accumulate about this question majority of the important features of But there are references in the statethe peace treaty, and practically ment to an agreement entered into benothing to do with the formation or tween Japan and China in 1915 which modification of the League of Nations might be misleading, if not commented on, in the right of what occurred in Parls when the clauses of the treaty affecting Shantung were under discus-

Supplements Statement.

"I therefore take the liberty of supwith the following:

"In the conference of the thirtieth of April last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the tends of the principal allied and associated Powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in to a question put by myself, de The policy of Japan is to hand back

Lansing, however, was that Shantung eighty to China, retaining only the ecoomic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtao. The owners of the rallway will use special police only to insure security for traffic. They will be used for no

other purpose.
"The police forces will be compose as the directors of the railway may se

1915 Agreement Not Menioned.

"No reference was made to this policy which Viscount Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be onstrued as an acquiescence on the part of the Government of the United States in the policy of the notes ex-changed between China and Japan in events in Paris was practically confined 1915 and 1918; and reference was made to this subject.

Members of the Foreign Relations the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only

"I have, of course, no doubt that Vis-count Uchida had been apprised of all the particulars of the discussion in Paris, aferences would be able to clear up and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting him but caused the minds of the Senators for only to throw a fuller light of clarificaany months.

It was evident to them to-day that Mr. It was evident to them to-day that Mr. tion upon a situation which ought to be

ANTI-REDS MENACE BUDAPEST.

Advancing Troops Will Seek Re venge on Communist Chiefs. By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 .- Troops of the anti communist Government at Szegedin are advancing on Budapest, according to lespatches received here to-day. The is said to include a battalion of 1,800 officers who have put on mourning which they have sworn not to remov mtil they have avenged alleged acts of riolence against their relatives.

A general reactionary movement in Hungary is said to be feared as a result ntioned as candidate for the throne,

FIRM FOR KAISER'S TRIAL

lies' Ratification of Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Allies have not itered their decision to hold the trial Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader

He said no action could be taken until the German peace treaty was ratified.

RUMANIA SENDS AN ULTIMATUM; **ALLIES PROTEST**

Declare Drastic Terms Imposed on Hungary Violate Armistice Terms.

NEW CABINET IN PERIL

Practically All Hungarian War Material and Vast Property Indemnity Sought.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 6.-When the heads of the British and American military missions in Budapest were advised by the Hungarians of the Rumanian ultimatum they sent a protest to the Rumanian commander in chief,

Nicholas Misu of the Rumania peace delegation was summoned today before the Supreme Council, which gave him a communication for his Government, saying that the Rumanian ultimatum to Hungary could not be recognized by the Peace Conference and calling upon the Rumanians to live up to the armistice

Misu said that the Rumanians were taking back supplies which the German Field Marshal von Mackensen took from them, but his explanation did not alter the decision of the Su-

preme Council, which was unanimous While the French hitherto apparently were inclining to regard the Rumanians' occupation of Budanes favorably, it was evident at to-day's council meeting that they had changed their position since seeing the Rumanian ultimatum and are now heartily in accord with the American and British position, which the Italians have been supporting consistently.

It was made clear at to-day's meet would cut off the communications of sible to feed large populations, and Wales, but not to Ireland. also would greatly interfere with

eparations. The protest said the terms of the ultimatum were in violation of the investigation, would not be needed. armistice and of the pledges to the committee then adjourned, and its pro Hungarian people by the Allies when cedure in the new legislation will be de they induced them on August 1 to establish a new government.

The first message received relative to the ultimatum stated that the Hungarians had been told that they must comply with the demands before 8 P. M, to-day. Later advices showed that there had been an error in telegraphic there had been an error in telegraphic of food and other necessaries, declarin transmission and that the ultimatum for one thing that deficient home product expired at 10 o'clock last night. The tion was responsible for some of the Peace Conference had not been advised as to what had occurred in for food. Budapest as a result of the Rumanian

The ultimatum stated that if the be always an effective control of food Hungarians refused to accept the prices and of supplies throughout all terms laid down the Rumanians would for their distribution. He said the take possession of all material and animals required to repair the damages inflicted by the enemy upon

Rumania. May Overthrow New Cabinet. The fear was expressed in conference circles that Rumania's action would re sult in the overthrow of the new Hun-

French circles state that the Rumanian army is not under the command of Marshal Foch, the allied Com mander in Chief, the Rumanian Generals refusing to accept orders from the French. The Rumanians have not been actively participating in the Peace Conference since Premier Bratiano some time ago took exception to the decision of the conference upon the principle guaranteeing the rights of minorities

The ultimatum was forwarded to Paris by Lieut.-Col. Romanelli of the Allied Military Mission and Col. W. B. Causey, U. S. A., of the Relief Admin-istration of the Roller adminwithin national borders. n now in Budapest. The text of

the ultimatum reads:
"The Rumanian Supreme Command makes the following conditions upon which it will accept the cessation of hostilities requested by the Hungarian

"The Rumanian Supreme Comman will give up the occupation of all of Hungary if the Hungarian Supreme Command agrees to deliver all material of war of every kind which remains in possession of the Hungarian troops and State, croopting material considered necessary to armed forces which Hungary will have the right to maintain to keep order in the interior until the hitserities of many with Kumania. ratification of peace with Run The strength of these forces will,

The strength of these forces will, under no circumstances, be more than 15,000, officers included. "The Hungarian Supreme Command must also deliver the factories now existing in Hungary which have been used for the fabrication of munitions of war. Their dismantling for the benefit of Runania will be carried out by Rumanian

U. S. Troops in Budapest With Allies, Is Report

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.— French troops arrived at Budapest yesterday, and British troops under Gen. Gordon and American forces under Capt. Wirs (?) arrived there to-day, according to despatches received here from Vienna quoting news-papers of that city.

DISGORGE FOOD,

Geddes Hints at Retroactive Steps Against All Profiteers.

HEAVIER PENALTY NEAR

Central Authority Planned to Act With Local and Coun-

ty Tribunals.

Lospon, Aug. 6.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, in answer to a question in the House of Commons at the resumption of the hearings into the high cost of living, indicated to-day that an attempt would be made to force food profiteers to disgorge, In reply to the question of whether the Government would make an attempt to have the profiteers return some of their high charges, Sir Auckland sald:

"The question of retrospective ac tion is now under consideration." It is the purpose of Great Britain to stablish a central authority to deal with teering. Sir Auckland said this central authority, according to the present plan of the Government, would be asso clated with local and county tribunais. New powers will be asked for in connec

tion with the project and an increase in penalties for violations put into effect. will have the power to inflict, would rus ing that the Rumanian ambitions as high as a fine of \$1,000, with six central Europe and make it imposwould apply to England, Scotland and

> added, the help of the select committee of Commons, which is conducting the termined later on. The Minister of Reconstruction added that the House Commons would not adjourn until there was some power in the hands of the Gov

ernment to deal with profiteering. At the first sitting of the com yesterday George H. Roberts, the Food Controller, set forth the difficulties of the situation in dealing with the high cos

He advocated more severe punishmen for persons found guilty of profiteering and gave his opinion that there should

suggested that the situation with regard

LLOYD GEORGE IS HONORED BY KING

Confers Order of Merit for Services in War.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—King George to-day conferred upon Premier David Lloyd George the Order of Merit as a sign of his appreciation of Lloyd George's wa In a letter to the Premier dated Buck ngham Palace, August 5, announcing he award, the King says:

My Dear Prime Minister-Honors and rewards to officers of the army, navy and air force having been submitted to Parliament, I feel that my people will share with me regret that it is not possible to express the naion's grateful recognition of the per-sistent services rendered bythe Prime Minister, both in carrying the war to victorious end and in securing ar honorable peace. To rectify some-what this omission and personally to mark my high appreciation of these services it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you the Order of

"Believe me, yours very sincerely, "GEORGE R. I." The House of Commons to-day gave rmal vote of thanks to Marshal Fo of France, the allied commander-in-chief, and the various military and auxiliary services of Great Britain that served the British women's organizations.

Foch Invited to Visit United State PARIS, Aug. 6.—Marshal Foch, com-mander in chief of the Allied armies during the war, is reported by the Echo
de Paris to have been invited by the
United States Government, as well as
several organizations in that country, to
visit America.

Continued on Second Page.

TO CURB PRICES IS NATIONWIDE

Wilson to Call on Congress Leaders to Employ No Force to Hunt and Punish Food Hoarders.

Producers and Whole-Salers. salers.

Special Desputch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The Government launched its nation wide fight These were the developments:

Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer announced that anti-trust action was to be brought immediately against the "Big Five" packers-Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy. The Federal Trade Commission reports on the packing industry, alleging a monopoly of food products, are the basis for the action to be taken. United States Attorneys through-

out the country were instructed to drop all else and to centre their attention upon finding and prosecuting food hoarders and profiteers. President Wilson asked for the convening of a joint session of Congress Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock that he might lay before it his recommendations for further action

deemed necessary to meet the situ-United States Attorneys were instructed to initiate anti-trust action in all instances where such a course was warranted with respect to food or other commodities enter-ing into the cost of living. It was indicated that many other antitrust actions would be brought before the campaign was many days

Retailers Not Discussed.

Attention was centred upon producers and wholesalers. Profiteering involving retailers was not disofficially. It is inferred that addi-tional legislation to reach the retailers who may be guilty is to be sought.

The railroad unions which precipitated the cost of living crisis presented united demands for a wage increase to Director General Hines. This is the first time that all organized railroad employees, fourteen national unions, have acted

A' host of Government employees was set at work compiling and analyzing production costs and figures on supply and demand of foodstuffs, All Government agencles are copperating in this work.

Anti-trust action or actions agains by Attorney-General Palmer in this state

made a careful review of the dence developed by the investigation into the combination of packers, both by the Federal Trade Commission and the hearings before the committees of Congress. This review has been of Congress. This review has been made by lawyers specially retained for the purpose, and their report is

I am satisfied that the evidence adduced indicates a clear violation of the anti-trust laws, and prompt actic will be taken accordingly. Further proceedings, while under the immediate direction of the Department of Justice, will be in charge of Isidor J. Kresel of the law firm of Jerome, Rand & Kresel of New York, who will have such assistance as the case The Attorney-General then added

"Mr. Kresel has a wonderful capacity for investigation. This was discovered while he was doing special work for the Alien Property Custodian." Mr. Palmer said that Mr. Kresel had authority to bring in Mr. Jerome or any ne else he chose in the prosecution, and that he was able to count upon the full cooperation of Mr. Jerome, a noted in-vestigator and former District Attorney. Attorney-General Palmer, who is lead-

ng the Administration fight, was in a selligerent mood to-day. There was no belligerent mood to-day. There was no mistaking that he was full of fight and expectant of big results. There were many indications of startling develop-ments in addition to those flashed upon the public to-day.

Mr. Palmer said he thought it was very vital that the people of the coun-try should know the facts as to all prices entering into the high cost of liv-ing that they might judge for themselves as to justification for prices. The people, he said, should know production costs as well as selling prices. The Attorney-General's statement fol-

wed publication of the Federal Trade Commission report, declaring that boot and shoe prices in the United States were not justified by costs or underly ng economic conditions. The report alprofits on hides, that the tanners and all others had done likewise right down to

CONGRESS GETS LABOR PLAN TO RUN RAILROADS

to Gain Government Ownership.

PALMER DIRECTS SUITS PERIL SEEN IN PRICES

First Drive Will Be Made on "Firing Squad Might Be Advocated for Profiteers," Says Stone.

Special Desputch to THE SON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Organized labor presented to Congress to-day its against the high cost of living to-day, plans for the future operation of the railroads and at the same time its officials gave the assurance that violence and strikes would not be used to force the adoption of its program of government ownership.

This promise was solemnly made by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in and Foreign Commerce Commission urging the adoption of the railway employees' plan of government ownership, known as the Plumb plan, which is backed by organized labor.

Instead of obtaining Congressional approval by force or violence, both witnesses promised the question probably would be made a political issue in 1929 and stated that efforts would be made to have both of the main political parties adopt it as a platform plank. At the same time, it was stated that a peaceful campaign of approval for the programme among the people of the country. This was considered by members of the committee to be a distinct change of front from the veiled threat carried in a recent statement of the brotherhood

Cost Reduction Demanded.

Other outstanding developments of Railway employees, and all organized labor demand immediate reducwill demand increased wages

nationwide strikes unless they are It was evident that there was reluctance on the part of the o rejuctance on the part of the table to stating whether organized labor proposes to extend nationalization to all industries, should the Government ownership of the railroads be accomplished and prove successful.

Opposition to the Government ownership plan as well what some mem-

ership plan as well what som bers called the efforts of the rail way employees to obtain benefits that the rank and file of the other workers of the country have not ob-tained, was apparent in the ques-tions of almost all the members of the committee.

Suggestions that the Governmen fix the prices of all commodities and that the Government act against the big packers was made by the union officials. Mr. Stone said 'a firing squad might be advocated for cer-

Earnest objection was voiced to the President's plan for a new wage board to consider the present crisis. After the reading of formal state

ents, Chairman Esch (Wis.) and other nembers of the committee immediately began to cross-question Mr. Stone and Mr. Morrison as to the intent of the truculent statement of the brotherhood chiefs recently given to the press that the "railway employees will not brook the return of the railroads to the prewar system of private ownership."

Rail Statement Explained. "What was the purpose and intent of

hat statement?" Mr. Esch asked. "It means that we are bitterly op posed to the railroads being returned to private ownership," Mr. Stone replied. this plan, what would you do?" questioned Representative who recently introduced a railroad bill along the lines of the statement put forth by organized labor. nough public sentiment through educa-

propaganda to make Congress

"Through every lawful means at ou Would you seek it through strikes? "No, mir. I do not believe the brothe high cost of living is what we want. I don't think any of these organizations would strike to force the adoption of the Plumb plan, but I can assure you there will be strikes and unrest unless the cos of living is brought down or wages are raised. And we do strongly object to the plan of Director-General Hines for the statement accredited to B. M.

Continued on Pourth Page.

Service Ends at 11 o'Clock-Policeman Will Be Put on Each Elevated and Surface Car in Brooklyn To-day

PICKETS PULL WORKERS FROM JOBS; WIRES AND POLES ARE TORN DOWN

Hundreds of Thousands Have to Walk and All Kinds of Conveyances Haul People to Their Homes-Roads' Receiver Blames City for Lack of Protection

Not a car moved in Brooklyn after 11 o'clock last night. The B. R. T. will attempt to resume service on all lines at 5 o'clock this morning with a policeman on each surface car, one or more on each subway and elevated train, and police details at all stations and congested points. Serious trouble is

All subway, elevated and surface service in Brooklyn was discontinued at 10 o'clock last night, "on the advice of the Police Department," according to the B. R. T. officials. This advice was given after a conference between the railway and police heads. As soon as the cars and trains at 10 reached barns they halted. It resulted from the mobbing of three cars by five hundred strikers and sympathizers at Church and testimony before the House Interstate Flatbush avenues at 9 o'clock last night, ending a day in which the strikers won all the honors of the first round in the

> A scant 1,600 men had responded to the original strike call at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and the early rush to Manhattan and downtown Brooklyn was handled with little or no delay. But the strikers inaugurated early a system of picketing which was so vigorous, not to say violent, that by noon the service had been cut to one-third, by the evening rush hour it was a mere shadow of what it should have been, and it died completely with the riots of the early evening.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the system, insists that education would be conducted to win he can run the cars if he gets adequate police protectionmeaning an officer in uniform on each car and train. That

was his position early yesterday afternoon. Transportation Gradually Dwindles.

At that time he admitted that the system was being rapidly closed down because the police were held in reserve in the station houses. He asked acting Commissioner Augustin Drum Porter to supply the men for every car. Mr. Porter replied that the department was doing all that it could in the circumstances. Mr. Garrison immediately wrote a letter to Mayor Hylan asserting that the only way to protect

property and the public was to put a policeman on each car. Commissioner Enright, called back from Atlantic City. was closeted with the Mayor when Mr. Garrison's letter was received at 4 o'clock. After the conference the Mayor wrote that he would comply with Mr. Garrison's request and a thousand patrolmen were rushed from other boroughs to Brooklyn to reenforce the five hundred already on strike duty there.

SMASH RECORDS

Manhattan and Williamsburg Spans Jammed During Rush Hours.

Traffic officers stationed on the Man hattan and Williamsburg bridges said last night that during the rush hour yesterday afternoon more traffic of all sorts moved over these bridges than they ever had seen. The crush was particularly noticeable at Manhattan Bridge. Ordinarily, even in the evening and morning rush hours, this bridge is adequate to the demands made on it, but yesterday from 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock there was an un-"Should the committee not indorse broken line of vehicles of all sorts moving slowly across the bridge. The vehicles entering the bridge ap-

proach at Canal street were counted at intervals during the three hours, and this count showed an average of 29 passing a given point every 60 seconds, or about 5,220 during the entire time. The number of persons in the various vehicles, from those carrying only 2 passengers up to the big trucks that New York has known in many that had 60 and 70 persons jammed years. into them, averaged 20, or more than goods would, although I am speaking into them, averaged 20, or more than only for the engineers. Reduction in the 104,000 during the three hours from 4

This did not include the bridge cars, which were kept running and which took on the infrequent cars and trains, enormous crowds. The green cars on the bridge, known as the Three Cent Long Island, the formula and the Line, and operated by the Manhattan BBridge Line, were in no way affected threw themselves on the far from reation of a new wage board, for this by the strike. They kept running un- tender mercies of litney drivers, reapder a headway of two and a half min-The same was true of the red cars of drivers of private motor cars and the Brooklyn and North River Line. trucks, who proved generous in taking Figures on the number of persons car- ip unfortunates.

Continued on Second Page.

But by the time they were ready to accompany the first cars out of the barn, about 7 o'clock, the strike sympathizers, seeing the tracks almost deserted for hours, felt that they had the situation well in hand, and with the mobbing of the Flatbush avenue cars all service was suspended.

Strike Is Won, Say Union Men. The union men say that they have already won the strike. They assert that the employees are rapidly deserting their posts and that most of them are joining the union. This the company officials deny, and investigation among the men seems to confirm

Those who quit during the day and evening did so under no uncertain threats. Many were actually dragged from their posts, and avoided a beating only by promising to turn the cars in and not take them out again. The picketing system was carried on by means of flying squadrons in automobiles, whose members first got to the cars in the outlying districts, cutting off service there first, and then worked down to the centre of the

town. The elevated guards left in the largest numbers early in the day, and that system was the first to suffer. Subway guards followed rapidly. The rush hour congestion was the worst

The usually crowded B. R. T. terminals in Manhattan and downtown Brooklyn were deserted early by those who despaired of getting places Long Island, the ferries and they ing a golden harvest in the rain, and

Hundreds of thousands of persons